TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1897.

inbacription by Mail Post-Paid. DAILY, per Vent ... DAILY AND BUNDAY, per Year 8 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUR, New York City.

Pants-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

If our friends who favor us with manuwish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

The First Annual Message of William McKinley.

A spirited and patriotic prologue on the growth of the national sentiment of unity, and the gratifying disappearance of sectional differences. A guarded appeal to the people to wait

a while before passing judgment on the Dingley tariff.

At the same time the assumption that tariff legislation is settled, and that a revision of the currency is the next great question for Congress.

A distinct and "carnest" recommenda tion that "as soon as the receipts of the Government are quite sufficient to pay all the expenses of the Government," greenbacks once redeemed in gold shall not be paid out again by the Government except in exchange for gold.

Reference to the elaborate plan of Secre tary Gage, with whom the President concurs in the recommendation that the national bank circulation be extended by allowing the banks to issue notes up to the full value of the bonds deposited at Washington; by reducing the tax on their circulation; and by reducing to \$25,000 the minimum of the capital required by law for the establishment of a national bank. But the President adds at the same time the recommendation that the national bank circulation shall be restricted by about one-third by confining it to denominations of \$10 and upward, that is to say, by cutting out the \$75,000,000 or there abouts of national bank fives, and also that the national banks shall be required to redeem their notes in gold.

Reassertion of the traditional American olicy respecting Cuba; namely, that the United States will permit no disturbance of Cuba's connection with Spain, unless in the direction either of independence or of acquisition by us. This is followed by a recital of the evils of the present war and by the statement that there is no desire on the part of our people to profit by the misfortunes of Spain. Our offers of friendly mediation have been rejected at Madrid. The President then proceeds to consider fully the several courses which have been auggested as proper for our Government to take. He regards the recognition of belligerency as unwise and inadmissible. Intervention on grounds of humanity is dismissed for the present as unfair to the new Sagasta Government, whose plan of autonomy, socalled, is minutely and not too critically described by Mr. McKINLEY. The other courses possible to our Government, namely, recognition of Cuban independence, neutral intervention to compel a compromise, direct Intervention in behalf of one party or the other, and forcible annexation to the United States, he mentions but does not discuss except to say incidentally that the last plan, annexation, is not to be thought of. The long and short of Mr. McKinley's recommendations concerning Cuba is that our Government should wait a while, to give the Sagasta Government an opportunity to conquer or pacify the island.

As to Hawaii, the President expresses positive opinion. He believes in annexation. He declares that every consideration of dignity and honor requires the ratification of the treaty now pending in the Senate, leaving to the wisdom of Congress the problems of assimilation.

If it is true, as is now reported, that the Japanese Government has neither withdrawn nor modified its original protest against our annexation of Hawaii, the part of President McKinley's message which refers to Japan's attitude was prematurely conceived.

The mission of the bimetallic envoys is mentioned briefly, and the President hopes earnestly "that their labors may result in an international agreement."

One new battleship for the Pacific coast and several new torpedo boats; an arbitration treaty which shall embody the best sentiment of the civilized world "without in any wav imperilling our interests or our honor; improved government and additional military force for Alaska; readjustment of relations with the treaty tribes, with citizenship for the Indians and individual ownership of their lands; a bacteriological investigation of yellow fever; the possible acquisition and operation of the Kansas Pacific as a Government railroad rather than to let it go at the upset price of \$2,500,000; these are some of the further recommendations and suggestions in a message which ends with a not very impressive adjuration to Congress not to increase expenditures, but rather to "keep the appropriations within the receipts of the Government, and thus avoid a deficit."

If we were required to put into four lines the Administration's advice, as gathered from President McKINLEY's first annual message to Congress, on the most important questions of foreign and domestic policy now occupying the mind of the public, we should state it in this fashion :

Wait and see what Spain is going to do about Cuba:

Wait and see how the Dingley tariff is going to turn out by and by.

Mr. McKinley is a prudent statesman, and he crosses no bridges that he can avoid crossing by continuing to walk along the hither bank.

The Holiday Trade.

After the McKinley tariff became law there was a loud outery against it all over the Union on the alleged ground that it had increased grievously the cost of a large part of the commodities necessary to the daily life of the people. Undoubtedly this contributed to the election of Mr. CLEVE-LAND in 1892, with the consequent enactment of the treacherous, bungling, and disastrous Wilson tariff.

The Dingley tariff has now been in operation for about four months and some of its rates are higher than those of the McKinley tariff; but the complaints which were loud in 1892 are not repeated in 1897, or at

in them because of the greater duties imposed, it attracts marked attention in a few instances only. The trouble with the Dingley tariff, so far as popular sentiment is concerned, is that it is not raising revenue enough for the expenses of the Government not that its rates are injuriously high for

This is the season of the holiday trade. and already it is giving great activity to many branches of business and industry. It is described by merchants as having begun earlier than usual this year and to be assuming proportions which promise to make its volume larger than ever before. Moreover, in spite of the new tariff, shoppers are attracted by prices which are small as compared with those of a few years ago. Improvements in methods of manufacture are lessening continually the cost of production and thus making up for any increase in the cost of the materials entering into their manufacture. In order to compete with domestic production the foreign manufacturer is forced to put down his prices to the lowest possible limit and to reserve the parrowest margin of profit. Consequently, the difference in cost to the American purchaser because of the higher tariff is rarely enough to be especially noticeable, and, being confined to comparatively few articles, principally consumed by a small minority of the community, it does not appear at all to the great mass of buyers. It is true that sugar is a little dearer, but Its advance in price is too trifling to have any considerable effect in increasing a family's expenses. Other articles of food, flour, for instance, have gone up, but without regard to the tariff.

It is sufficient to read the holiday advertisements in THE SUN to obtain convincing evidence of what we have said. They show that money never went further than it goes now, and so far as concerns skill and taste in manufacture it never went so far.

The Tail-End Mugwump Paper.

The Boston Herald, which supported the Hon. SETH Low with really impressive ignorance and enthusiasm, continues to shed the darkness of its misinformation over the politics of New York. Its view of the political influence of the remarkably unselfish and popular person who was nominated for Vice-President by the Republican party in 1892 will be treasured by all students of humor:

"The New York Pribuse has apparently enlisted for the war against PLAYT. It will not let up on him a parti le n w that the election is over. The Mayoralty ontest does not close its campaign by any means. If of New York, it must be with the leading Republic paper of the State in open opposition to him. This in itself is suicidal party action if Platt's leadership is

We can hear the tears drop in the publication office of Mr. WHITELAW REID'S paper when, even in ignorant kindness, anybody calls it the leading Republican paper of the State of New York. In that office the facts are known. There the pecuniary remorse of Mr. WHITELAW REID is set down upon books which will not lie, thus differing diametrically from the upstairs shop of Mr.

WHITELAW REID. The newsdealers in this town and through the State can give a shrewd guess as to the present depth of the ecuniary remorse. Mr. WHITELAW REID kicked at the Republican party in the last campaign. The Republican readers of Mr. REID's paper promptly and effectually kicked him. They are not taking his paper. Nobody is. Its circulation is principally confined to its exchange list. The rents of the tall building in which the paper is printed are dumped into the deep deficit which the paper makes, but do not come near filling it. The pecuniary remorse of Mr. WHITELAW REID on account of the refusal of Republicans to have anything to do with his paper is acute and even awful. Sadness in the publication office; writhings in the Tower.

In the days of HORACE GREELEY the Tribune was the leading Republican journal of the United States. In the days of the man who took it from Horace Gree-LEY's dying hand the Tribune has become the tail-end Mugwump paper of the United States. Its influence upon the Republican party of New York at present must be nearly equal to the influence of a fishworm upon the precession of the equipoxes.

Weak Arguments for Bank Currency.

In what will fortunately be his last official report, Mr. JAMES H. ECKELS, the Comptroller of the Currency, makes an elaborate but altogether insufficient argument in favor of retiring the Government notes, now circulating as currency, and of substituting for them notes issued by banks, partly upon security and partly upon their own assets. Mr. Eckels is not famous for his ability as an advocate. A year ago he presented, in his annual re port, a compilation of figures intended to prove that the failure to fund in 1879 the \$346,000,000 of old legal tenders into 4 per cent, bonds had cost the nation a loss of \$340,000,000, but he arrived at his conclusion by so palpable a misstatement of facts that only a few ill-informed people were deceived into accepting it. Without retracting, qualifying, or withdrawing this misstatement, he proceeds, this year, to make, in behalf of the banks, others quite as wide of the truth.

"It is considered by every great commercial Government except the United States," says Mr. ECKELS, "to be the sole province of the banks to issue the paper which circu lates as currency." This is so far from the truth that no bank in London and within sixty-five miles of London, except the Bank of England, is allowed to issue circulating notes, and only ten in Scotland and six in Ireland. There are a few little banks, indeed, in England which altogether issue about £1,000,000 of notes, but this issue is old, and is gradually being absorbed by the Bank of England. In France there is but one bank which issues circulating notes; originally Government institutions and one actually such-and in Italy but six. In all these countries there are numerous other banks, incorporated and unincorporated, but to none of them is granted the privilege of issuing currency. When Mr. ECKELS, therefore, speaks of "the banks" generally as having this privilege in foreign countries, so as to give the impression that there, as in this country, many thousands of them exercise it, he tells an untruth.

Mr. ECKELS goes on to say that "the experience of every Government has been that Governmental currency is a source of weakness and danger." This is another untruth. Germany has for years issued Government currency; so has Austria; and least they are confined to newspapers whose | the Bank of England, the Bank of France, opposition to it is partisan. We question the Bank of Germany, and the Bank of Ausif the run of people discover the effects of | tria are Government institutions, controlled the new tariff in the prices of the articles or directed by the Government. Our native Hawaiians are actively opposed to anthey purchase. When there is any increase | tional bank notes are printed by the Gov-

and guaranteed by the Government p to redeem them, in case the bonds fall to sell for enough to do so. The only difference between them and the Governmen notes is that the banks draw interest both on the bonds deposited to secure them and on the loans they make of them. If Gov ernment currency is dangerous, then our

national bank currency is dangerous, too. The superior ability of the banks to pro vide for the payment of these obligation is eulogized by Mr. ECKELS in a way that makes one smile, who remembers how, four times in twelve years, the banks of this city and nearly everywhere else in the Union, have defaulted in the payment of their obligations to their depositors and driven them to selling their claims at a discount in order to get currency with which to carry on their business. He says that when the Government needed gold it was the banks which supplied it, but be omits to mention that this gold was the property, not of the banks, but of their creditors, whom they refused at the same time to pay even in paper. It would be a had day for the country when it had to rely upon the banks for gold with which to pay its debts abroad. The banks have hereto fore, in every financial crisis, suspended payment, and they will always do so.

Mr. ECKELS repeats the stale and often repeated falsehood that "the credit of the Government has more than once been put in jeopardy" through its issue of demand notes, in defiance of the fact that for four teen years, namely, from 1879 to 1893, these notes never caused the alightest anxiety, and that through every financial panie they have been boarded as equal in value to gold. Only when the Government rev enues began, as they did in 1893, to fall short of the Government expenditures, and the gold reserve was used to meet the deficit, was there any question of the Government's ability to redeem the notes, and there never will be again if the notes are

reissued only against re-deposits of gold. The best and the most that can be said on behalf of bank currency and against Government currency has probably been said by Mr. ECKELS. How weak and inconclusive his argument is needs no further demon stration.

A First-Hand View of the Advantages of Hawaiian Annexation.

An American citizen, Mr. A. C. JAMES, who lately visited the Hawaiian Islands, gives an account of his impressions in the North American Review. The conclusions he reached are worth reciting, because he was convinced against his will, having been, before his sojourn in Honolulu, strongly opposed to the annexation of Ha waii or of any other country.

What caused Mr. JAMES to come away an ardent annexationist? The principal reason adduced by him is the relationship of the islands to the protection of our Pacific coast. In the event of war with Japan, or with any country possessed of naval power in the Pacific, Hawaii would be the key to our Western coast, as truly as Bermuda would be the key to our Eastern coast in the event of war with England. If we beld Hawali, which can be easily fortified, our Western coast would be safe against attack from any country, with the exception of Grea Britain. Even in the contingency of war with her, the advantages derivable by us from a detached coaling and supply station are evident. It is acknowledged, even by the opponents of annexation, that the United States should and would not allow a foreign power to obtain possession of the Hawaiian Islands; but, if this is true, it would be always needful for us to defend them in case of war, while, without annex ation, we should not be able to fortify them, or to reap any of the advantages of ownership in time of peace.

What are the advantages obtainable from the islands in time of peace? Mr. JAMES answers this question by reminding us that the Hawaiian group consists of eight inhabited and a few uninhabited islands, lying within the tropics, at a distance from San Francisco of about 2,000 miles. In the aggregate, their area is nearly equal to that of Massachusetts. Agriculturally, they have scarcely, as yet, begun to be developed. Situated in the most fruitful zone of the earth and possessed of a climate almost perfect, they are capable of producing all the sugar and coffee which this country can consume, to say nothing of rice and other tropical products. They would furthermore, provide us with three excellent harbors for commerce and coaling stations, and would control the cable communication of the Western ocean, besides aiding our shipping by giving to American vessels the carrying trade between the isl-

ands and the mainland. Mr. James proceeds to discuss seriatim the objections which have been made to annexation, but, as we have previously dealt with these at length, we now need touch on them but briefly. As to the assertion that annexation would be a radical departure from the traditional policy of the Republic, this is overwhelmingly refuted by the facts. We have successively annexed the Louisiana Territory, Florida. Texas, the territory ceded by Mexico in 1848, the territory included in the Gadsden

Purchase, and Alaska. As for Hawaii's not being contiguous, California was far from being practically contiguous in 1848, and for some twenty years afterward we could reach it only by the Panama or Nicaragua routes, or by a still more circuitous voyage around Cape Horn. Alasks, of course, is not only not contiguous, but parts of that Territory are more distant from the nearest point of the rest of our national domain than is Hawaii from San Francisco.

But, we are told, the natives have not been consulted. Were the natives of the Louisiana Territory consulted when Presimade under charters more than fifty years | dent JEFFERSON purchased that vast region from Napoleon! Were the natives of Fiorida consulted when we purchased it from Spain? Were the natives of Califorin Austria-Hungary but one; in Russia but | nia and New Mexico consulted when we one; in Germany but nine-eight of them | purchased those regions from Mexico! Were the natives of Alaska consulted when we bought it from Russia! To what extent have the American Indians been genuinely consulted during our march across the Continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific! Mr. James directs attention to the fact that the natives of Hawaii have proved themselves to be incapable of governing, and physically unfitted for the conditions of civilization. Numbering 500,000 in the time of Capt. COOK, about a century and a quarter ago, they are now reduced to some 30,000, and occupy much the same relation to the white population as do our Indians here. The importance of their supposed opinions concerning annexation has been greatly exaggerated, as was proved by the failure to organize a mass meeting in Honolulu for the purpose of proving that the na

white inhabitants of the island, are well aware that annexation is not the vital question, for annexation by some power is inevitable. The paramount question is, To which country shall Hawaii be annexed Shall it be Japan or England, or shall it

be the United States? Mr. James, of course, does not deny that the mixed character of the population, including, as it does, large Japanese and Chinese elements, constitutes an objection to the admission of Hawaii to Statehood. But the question of Statehood has not been raised, and is no more imminent than is the Statehood of Alaska. Hawaii, when annexed, can be governed either as a Territory or under the régime now applied succes fully to the District of Columbia.

This question of the annexation of Hawall is coming up immediately. If there is any doubt about the confirmation of the treaty by the Senate, the precedent furnished by Texas should be followed, and the islands should be annexed by a joint resolution of Congress.

The Heroes of the Day.

The public celebration of the consolidation of the Greater New York, which is recommended by Mayor STRONG, is unquestionably due to the great importance of the event. The suggestion of it came from a correspondent of THE SUN.

The first of January next will mark the beginning of a new era in the history of New York, and the initiation of an experiment in municipal government which is sure to have a profound influence upon all American cities. New York will then step up to the second place in magnitude among the great capitals of the world.

It would seem to be desirable that if the celebration is to occur it should take place under the direction of men who were favorable to the consolidation and are now satisfied with it as an achievement, and not of the pessimistic philosophers who are going about moaning over it as a fruit of intoler able legislative despotism, though actually it was demanded by the popular vote of the communities concerned. Mayor STRONG'S selection of a committee of citizens to advise with him as to the manner and details of the celebration suggests however, that in his view opposition to the consolidation, past and present, does not constitute any disqualification for such

Whatever else is done to make the event memorable, the chief feature of the celebration must be the distinction given to the Hon. ANDREW H. GREEN and the Hon. J. S. T. STRANAHAN. They are the heroes for that occasion. Without Mr. GREEN'S long and enthusiastic labors, so heartily seconded by Mr. STRANAHAN, there would have been no Greater New York to celebrate on Jan. 1, 1898.

The Defences of the Delaware.

The detail of a body of artillerymen fo the new battery at Finn's Point, which has three 10-inch high-power guns, mounted on disappearing carriages, is a reminder that the coast defences, so long delayed, are now gradually coming forward to completion. The barracks are ready for the men, and this portion of the protection of the Dela-

ware can be relied upon at once. At Fort Delaware, too, in spite of the labor required for getting foundations in the spongy soil, the work is far advanced, and before long three 12-inch and three 10-inch guns will be mounted there, while on the Delaware shore a mortar battery is going up. Besides this modern ordnance there are more than a dozen 8-inch converted rifles in the lower casemates of Fort Delaware, while parked near by are about a score of smooth-bores, which are perhaps no longer likely to be put even to auxiliary uses there.

With the guns already mounted and in near prospect of readiness, and with the torpedo defences so peculiarly suited to that region, the Delaware may already be considered as virtually secure, and this means safety not only for Philadelphia, but for the great network of manufacturing industries around it.

The Next Attorney-General.

Governor Griggs is a clear-headed lawver and a writer of clean-cut English. He knows what he wants to say and how to say it. His intellectual processes are logical. His expression is crystalline.

He is likely to make headway and reputa tion at Washington as he has made headway and reputation at Trenton. One thing is certain. In whatever opin-

ions Attorney-General GRIGGS may be called apon to render there will be no muddled thought or unintelligible diction.

The Hon. JOHN F. SHAFBOTH, a Colorado nember of the House of Representatives, is on hand again with an old plan of his that tairly sags beneath its weight of wisdom. He is going o"save several millions of dollars to the Gov erement every year" by the following simple

"When the current expenses of the Governmen exceed the revenues, the saisries of all employees of he Government shall be scaled down. Those who traw over \$1,200 per year shall be scaled down 20 per cent., and all who draw ions than that sum shall be scaled down 19 per cent., and the reduced rates nall continue in force until such time as the revenues will equal the current expenses. I have studied the proposition with care, and believe I can make a good showing for the measure. At first it looks like a simple scaling down of salaries, but that is not the idea. nor is it the main feature. The measure is framed to stop unwise appropriations by Congress, and it puts a forfeit of \$80 per mon h on each Congr-seman if the

appropriations are in - acess of the revenues." Mr. SHAPROTH thinks that he has found the ablest recipe for economy that the world has seen since the Hon. EDWARD ATKINSON began to devastate mankind and save its pennies by means of his Aluddin Oven. But Mr. SHAPROTH will not be allowed to enjoy his laurels unmo lested. The Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN has about made up his mind to sacrifice his celebrated diamond bosom pin and to apply the proceeds toward the payment of the nationa

Williams Alumnæ to dine. The Alumnæ Asso-dation of Wildams Colleg. -- The Nursery. The youths in The Nursery must be giving too much of their time to football. They are neglecting their studies.

Representative Henny of Texas agrees with his colleagues that the season is not likely to be pro-ductive of important results. He will himself intro-duce an anti-trust bill, a med at the trusts which the Tariff law protects and strengthens.—Bullisnore Sun

In the modesty of greatness Mr. HENRY is un just to himself. What is an important result if a bill against trusts is not ! But why does Mr. HENRY content himself with hurling a bill at trusts, whatever they are, which the Tariff law protects and strengthens! Are not all trusts desperately wicked! Mr. HENRY should strike them all and spare not. He shouldn't leave the ectopus a foot to stand on.

Candy making and selling seems to be one of the most profitable occupations that a man can engage in. R. L. and A. STUART laid the foundations of their great fortunes in the business. HUYLER made millions in it, and MARLARD is many times a millionaire. In nexation. The native Hawaiians, like the England the Sweetmeat Automatic Delivery

Company, which retails candies by ponny-in-the-sict machines, has declared, this year, divilends amounting to 20 per cent, on a cap \$1,500,000, against 16 per cent. last year, and its profits are steadily increasing.

Despatches from Colorado record the decline and fall of a trust. The Colorado farmers who have been in the habit of selling potatoes to Texas and the South, heard that there was a short potato crop in the East. Thereupon they formed a potato trust. "We will hold our potatoes until the price is so and so," they said. They were going to squeeze Texas. They decided to raise the price of potatoes out of sight." But, alas! for the hopes of monopolists. The Minnesota farmers "are supplying the South with all the potatoes it wants at 20 cents per 100 pounds less than the Colorado farmers," and the latter are hunting wearily for some body who will buy their potatoes at any price Thus does brother slash brother's throat, and thus is the comb of combination cut.

Political good luck has not rained upon the Hon, GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS, and so he is to be congratulated the more heartily on a recent windfall. He has been expelled from the

It is said that Governor ATKINSON of Georgia will veto the bill against football recently passed by that conventicle of sages, the Georgia Legislature. As a sensible man Governor ATKINSON cannot very well give his consent to a measure which is due to a moment of legis lative hysteria. There is as much sense in a law prohibiting games of football as there would be in a law prohibiting boys from climbing trees or the Hon. HOCUS SMITH from taking a constitutional.

ROME AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS A Roman Catholic Asks Information Baptlet University President.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : There is no the banquet of the Baptist Brethren in New York on Thursday night. Dr. Whitman is alive. He is a keen and

vigilant observer. He stands as a sentinel upon such dizzy heights that there is fear of his getting in the clouds, and he surely will if he does not use some ballast.

Wonderful man that! As a Christian he believes in freedom of worship, but as a patriot, and here is the rub, he has his eagle eye riveted upon those red-hatted, red-headed, danger-signal Cardinals. More power to Dr. Whitman! He is astute. He scents the danger from afar. I tell you plainly that we need more men and uni versity Presidents like Dr. Whitman.

"Hands off the public echools!" shouted this patriotic President, and he was greeted with applause. What is Rome at now? What specially ingenious and hair-raising scheme are those Cardinals conceeding ! It is well to watch them Dr. Whitman should be appointed the Grand Patriotic Watchman. He can see what other cannot. He knows that Washington is the capital, not Rome. That is very commendable in a university President. Up to this the Catho lies have believed that Rome was our nations capital. So, at least, says the doctor.

I write to find out what is up now. What i this College of Cardinals at Washington, which Dr. Whitman says is our "law-making power f Of what is it composed! Who are they, any way! Dr. Whitman must know that a Presi dent of a university would not be guilty of such

I am living out in the country, and not having special wire to Washington, much less to Rome, am accepting the statements of THE SU as "so." I rise to ask what did Dr. Whitman mean in his remarks at the banquet !

They tell us that the Savoy is very exclu sive. Is there a gallery in the banquet room Was the callow doctor playing to this or to the servants? At any rate, he got applause. On this, doubtless, rests the triumphant peace which now soothes the doctor, for he did his st to make Rome howl.

Will the doctor tell us what Rome has to do with our public schools? I can tell the good, dear doctor that Rome has naught to do with
the public schools up our way. Why, the very
thought of it: They will send hundreds of miles
up where we live to get an "anti-Romanist" to
teach in the schools while Catholic graduates of
these same schools are ignominiously and hatefully passed by. Why, because they belong to
the Roman Catholic Church. It is a narody on
our vaunted free school education, upon the
much-lauded university training, to have a
man in the position of a university President
utter such arrant nonsense.

Does this man know that a great proportion of
the priesthood in this country is the product of
the public schools. Is be ignorant tand it looks
like wilful ignorance) of the fact that most of
these priests look back with fondness and sweet,
grateful remembrance to the days spent within
the shadow of these public schools, and, like the
writer, speak a blessing upon the men and dear doctor that Rome has naught to do with

writer, speak a blessing upon the men and women who taught them, who edified them, whose holy sim was to enlighten, not to darken with poisoned shafts, as at the B puist dinner! Away with such stuff! The speaker of such folly has no place in the minds of thoughtful men. The doctor belongs to the cocene age. He is an eggregious missit.

folly has no series to the cocene ago, men. The doctor belongs to the cocene ago, He is an egregious misht.

But it is well for him to keep a sharp eye on these Cardinals.

I can tell him that they are clever. If he wants to keep up with them he must remain away from banquets. These Cardinals are excellent thinkers. They do not assail their brethren with unseemity claptrap. They think that we can take care of our public schools, and so they do not interfere in our business. What a grand do not interfere in our business. What a grand

on take care of our pushess. What a grand lesson of mineting one's own business they do give to university Presidents!

Would that it could be learned!

This cry against Rome through the public schools is an "owid nut," as the Trojan once said of the chestnut. Give us something new.

FONDA. N. Y., Dec. 4. J. W. DOLAN.

Underground Fogs.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: In an editoria article printed in the Evening Post of Nov. 16, relating to the "Proposed Uncerground Rapid Transit in New York, it was stated:

"A good many thousands of our citizens had an object lesson 'in rapid transit this morning in the annoying delays and discomfort caused by the fog.
If we had an underground system, a fog would have no effect whatever upon the movement of train-Like snow and ice it would be eliminated entirely from the transit pro lem."

The subjoined question was addressed by me to the tion has not appeared in any of its issues. Perhap you may be disposed to print it:

"Is the writer in the Evening Post sure that fogs may not affect the running of underground trains? With certain temperature and other atmospheric conditions favorable, a fog in a tunnel may be denser and more impenetrable to vision than at the same time it is on the surface.

A Populist Congressman Who Saved Scarty &t His Salary.

From the Kansas City Journal. The Populist paper at Lincoln gives some account of the prosperity which has come to Uncie Billy Baker, the pleasant old fellow who for three terms represented the Sixth district in Congress. He has two fine farms, upon one of which he is feeding 250 head of cattle, and, besides, he owns and occupies a fine home in the town. Uncle Billy demonstrated the error o and save money out of his salary. His expenses in Washington were but little, if any, more than the en ess sum allowed him for mileage and postage and had it not been for the n cossity of contributing liberally to the campaign fund in his district he might have saved nearly the whole of his salary of \$5,000 a year. He was a poor man when he entered Congres and he is now worth about \$17,000

The Telephone in Politics. From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The long-distance telephone is a great boon to mem-bers of the Catinet, as it allows them to keep in clostouch with their departments even when absent Caldnet officers over long-distance 'phones. Secretary Bliss not infrequently holds conversation while he is in New York with officials of his department, and while in Washington he has interviews

with his business managers in New York. Postmaster-General Gary when in Saltimore util-iaes the same means in looking after his department. and while at the cap tal in supervising his private business. Nearly all the Cablact officers do the same thing, and it is understood more than one member of the Cabinet would probably not be in such a position were it not for the convenience of modern communication, which has no longer made it neces sary for an official to be tied to his deak in the de

ART HOYES.

cutive Painting-The Cal

A decorative painting by Edwin H. Blank field with the subject of "Iron" was placed last spring in a lunette, 13x26 feet, in the new building of the Bank of Pittaburg at Pittaburg, Pa., and the companion picture of the same size has fost come out of the Custom Ho is on exhibition at the Am rican Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third street. It is the work of the well-known American artist. Francis D. Millet, and was painted at his studio in Broadway, England. The subject is "Thesmosboris," the ancient festival held by the Athenian women in honor of Ceres, and the composition depicts the procession passing through the fields on its way to the temple. The two lunettes thus symbolize in a general way manufactures and agriculture, and are appropriate to their emplacement, the bank which traws its treasure from the two sources of wealth. The Bank of Pittsburg was built by George B. Post, one of the first of our architects to promote the custom in this country of placing mural pictures in both public and private buildings, and one of the first also to secure commissions for such decoration for American artists. The propriety of decorating a bank building has been quesioned in some quarters, but the arguments against it are not very good. If the depositors are willing to see money spent on costly marbles and huge sheets of plate glass, why not on artistic decoration! It is appropriate if it is not out of character with its surroundings and the purposes for which the building is used. Reduced to its lowest terms the argument would compel the use of nothing but plain wooden counters and windows glazed with panes of six by eight. An argument of more force, for us at least, would be that it is to be regretted that the two fine works are to adorn a bank in Pittsburg and grow dingy with time and soot, instead of being n some place here. They would do us honor. Mr. Millet's composition includes sixteen fig-

res. At the left at the head of the procession are three children carrying symbols of Bacchus. Then come three maidens forming a group just pefore the central figure, who walks alone and bears a torch. This figure is a portrait, decoratively treated, of Mrs. De Navarro (Miss ary Anderson). Next in line are five maident two groups, while another figure out of the line one blows on pipes and the other carries a sheaf of wheat, and a splendid white bull, whose horns and neck are wreathed with roses, led by a graceful woman walking at his side, bring up the rear. The march of the figures is slow, so that while motion is suggested, there is a sufficient sense of repose to keep the figures in place, not suggesting the thought that they will walk out of the canvas. The women and children are all clad in white, and the classic draperies so well under-stood by the artist, as well as Boldini understands chiffons of the present day, are rendered with scholarly exactness and simple artistic effect. The heads of the maidens are crowned with garlands of flowers, and in their hands sheaves of wheat, and baskets of flowers. The white draperies are suave and t ender in color, and a charming note is introduced in the emposition by a pale yellow veil worn by the central figure. The white masses form the chief element in the color scheme, which includes tawny yellow in a broad band of ripe wheat stretching from one end to the other of the picture, and olive and subdued lilac tints in the landscape background. Beyond the field of grain there are fir and cypress trees with their graceful forms in silhouette against hills which rise to the borizon. A temple crowns one of the heights, and a quiet sky fills the top of the arch of the picture.

The heads of the women are excellent in type, the groups are cleverly arranged, and the effect of the work as a whole is unified and simple. Besides the artistic merits of the picture, spectators will find interest in the fact that, with the exception of the two male figures for which models were used, the heads are all portraits. The children are two little sons of the artist, and Miss Brewtnall. The three women in the first group are Mrs. Phil May (wife of the artist on Punch), Miss Fairfax, and Miss Dixon. The five to the right of the central figure are Miss Polly and Miss Dorothy Barnard, who, as children, were painted in Sargent's celebrated picture, "Carnation Lily, Lily Rose," Miss Maud Caffin, Lady Elcho, and Mrs. Alma-Tadema. The charming stooping figure s Mrs. Millet, and the last is Lady Blomfield. Alma-Tadema painted the wreath of blue flowers on his wife's beautiful Titian red hair, and Alfred Parsons paid a similar tribute to the artist by painting the grown of red poppies on the head of Mrs. Millet.

The managers of the American Art Galleries, where the exhibition of Mr. Millet's picture is beld, have ready a number of proofs of the illustrations for the catalogue de luxe of the W H. Stewart collection, which is to be sold by them at auction in February. They are photogravures made after the most approved m ethods by Elson & Co. of Boston. They are excellent in color, not actual tints, of course, but in rendering of color sentiment. and very good in values. There will be 128 illustrations in the catalogue, as every picture in the collection is to be reproduced and each will occupy a full page. The mounta 11x141g inches, are of India paper, the plates hemselves, about 6:10 inches, varying in one dimension with the shapes of the canvases The text, made up of descriptions of the pictures, biographical notes of the artists, an article on Fortuny, and other matter, will be printed on hand-made paper specially manufactured for the purpose by an American firm.

OUR NEGROES DEGENERATING. Medical Opinion as to the Measures Seces-

sary to Prevent Their Extinction. From the Medical Record. The race problem in the South seems destined

o be settled according to natural laws, unless something is done, and done soon, to save the egro from the results of his own vices and neglect of elementary hygienic laws. The testinony of those who have studied this subject is

lect of elementary hygienic laws. The testimony of those who have studied this subject is all but unanimous, and it has received additional confirmation through the investigations of Dr. R. H. Johnson of Branswick, Gs., himself a colored physicism. The figures which he has gathered from a study of the vital statistics of nearly 300 towns in the Southern States show that the death rate of nearnes is doubt that of whites in the same communities, and not only this, but the birth rate is also smaller among the colored than among the white population. Furthermore, the day of the stalwart negro is passing, if not stready gone, and the members of the younger generation of the race make a poor showing as regards their size and physical constitution when compared with their grandfathers and grandmothers.

Dr. Johnson attributes this degeneracy of his race—rightly, we believe—to the carclessness, want of forethought, and dissipation so unfortunately characteristic of a large portion of the colored population in the South since the civil war. "In antebellum days," says Dr. Johnson, "the nerro seemed to be an immune to consumption, and many great medical writers and teachers boast of never having seen such among the nervoes. Enforced temperate hiving and samilary precautions made the black man physical grant, but the giants are disappearing, and in their places is c ming on a race of smaller stature and decreased witality."

That this is the true reason of the colored man's physical deteriors ion is further shown by what Surgeon-incheral Sternberg has to say in his recently issued annual report concerning the health of the colored soldiers. "Great improvement," he says, "has laken place in the past few years in the sanitary condition of the colored throus. The white troops have narticipated in the improvement, although their rate have not fallen so rapidly as those of the colored throus. The white troops have not fallen so rapidly as those of the sanitary and moral restraint of army disciplina are found to the colored troo

THE " PAUL REVERE HOUSE" BAREN. Watertown's Old Revolutionary Laudins

WATERTOWN, Mass., Dec. 6.—The last vestiges of the "Paul Revers House," a noted Revolu tionary landmark, disappeared to-day. It was destroyed to make way for a new boulevard. This house has long been an object of interest as one of the last of the historic buildings in which Watertown was formerly so rich. Here it was that Paul Revere, under the direction of the Continental Congress, printed and issued the notes of the colonies to provide pay and sus

tenance for the troops then gathered about Bos

The Provincial Congress met in the old meeting house in Wat rtown i May, 1775, and one of its first acts was to pass a vote authorizing Paul Revere to prepare plates for pr vincial notes to the amount of £100,000, to bear interest at 6 per cent. and run for two years. Revere not only prepared the plates, but printed the securities, and for this purpose secured rooms in the old bouse on Watertown street, for which he contracted to pay 12 shillings per for which he contracted to may 12 summing per month. Revere was not allowed to leave his press while the printing was in progress, and when the work was completed was obliged to return the phites to the custody of Congress, He was evidently a thrifty soul as well as a patriot, for his bill was £72 6 shillings and B He was evidently a thrifty soul as well as patriot, for his bill was £72 6 shillings and pence, which the Congress promptly disallowed and years here.

pearlow, which the Congress promptly disallowed, and voted him £50.

During the Revolution this same house was made the headquarters of a number of American soldiers of note. The building was a large frame structure, constructed of hand-hewed timbers, and its exact axe is unknown. Many interesting relies were unearthed while the structure was in process of destruction. Behind the large chimney the workmen came upon a second and more ancient freplace, which was boarded up. The old timbers were only partly burned. The ancient iron crane and andirons were found in place. Another interesting relic, which unfortunately was careleasly destroyed, was a flintleck of an exceedingly ancient type, and o e which students of colonial history any is very rare. Most of the relics found will be given to the Watertown Historical Society.

LAWYER BOONE DISBARRED.

He Worked Against His Cilent After Their Reintions Were Severed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6 .- Judge Morrow in the United States Circuit Court to-day disbarred from all the Federal courts John L. Boone attorney, for betraying the confidence of his client. Boone won the suit of A. W. Bowers against A. W. Von Schmidt and others for the infringement of Bowers's hydraulic dredge patents. He had such suits pending all over America, in all of which, as far as they had been decided, he had been uniformly successful in winning his cases. One of these cases was that of Bowers vs. Louden W. Bates of Chicago in the United States Circuit Court of Chicago in the United States Circuit Cours of Illinois. To Bates's attorney, Thomas A. Banning, Boone wrote saying that the decree in the Schmidt case had been obtained by fraudulent means and perjured testimony. Boone solicited employment from Banning, saying he was in poss-esion of valuable information that would beat Bowers.

These facts reached Bowers, and he petitioned for Boone's disbarment. He denied, that he knew of the alleged perjury. He also charged Boone with trying to extort money from him through a man named Saleno.

Judge Morrow scored Boone severely for his conduct. He said an attorney was bound in loyalty to this client even after their relations were severed. Boone produced a release from Bowers and the test of the lating had the test.

severed. Boone produced a release from Bow-ers as justification, but the Judge held that te recognize such a release as a ground for work-ing against a former client would give rise to the grossest frauds and ruin the standing of the legal profession. Hence he disbarred Boons, who had been practicing in the Federal Court for nine years. for nine years.

A CHINESE FAIR.

neer Oriental Attractions to Secure Money for a Presbyterian Mission.

For the benefit of their Chinese Mission the esbyterians opened a Chinese fair yesterday. and the effect was as if a Mott street interior had suddenly been transferred to the staid old building at 83 Fifth avenue. Around the walls were draped gay Celestial banners, with rampant dragons, which drooped to meet multijointed acreens, whereon impossible monsters threatened their own digestions by attempting to swallow other equally impossible monsters.

to swallow other equally impossible monsters. Small children in gorgeous Oriental silks flitted like ex-segerated butterflies from booth to booth, while from an inner room the epicy odors of strange culinary performances tempted and tantalized the Gaucasian nose.

There were for sale at the fair all sorts of Chinese things-crockery, fans, screens, silks, small ornaments, queer candy, and flowers of Asiatic extraction. There was a tea table, over which Mra. Wong Kwi, assisted by other Chinese ladies, presided, and the programme gave warrant that the Chinese dinner, between 5:30 and 8, was cooked by a true Celestial chef. For those who wished to daily mildly with the fates there was that pious excitement aforectime known as the grab bag, but here rechristened "missionary bag," where, for 5 cents a dip, one could dip deep into the mysteries and bring forth any kind of weird thing. The fair continues to-day, and it is promised that the Chinese Consul, with other members of the Consulate, will attend.

CANADIAN ROUTE TO THE YUROR.

sulate, will attend.

The Hudson Ray Company May Plant a Line of Stations Around the Gold Territory.

MONTREAL, Dec. 6 .- C. C. Chipman, Canadian Commissioner for the Hudson Bay Company. who is here, says that the expected rush to Dawson in the spring by way of the Fort Wrangell, Stickeen, and Teslin Lake route will proba-Bell, Slickeen, and fession Lake routs will proba-bly lead to the establishment of new Hudson Bay posts at Glenora and Lake Teslin. Already the company has a steamer plying on the Stickeen River, which has been utilized in car-rying up supplies to the posts in that part of the country; and more steamers, of the most ap-proved and suitable kind, will be built by the company to meet the demands of the service. It is altograther likely that the company will company to meet the demands of the service.

It is altogether likely that the company wfil extend their posts into the heart of the new mining region. This done, in connection with the establishment of the Gienora and Lake Teslin posts, will give the commany a "belt line" of establishments around the new gold region.

Catholic Club Library,

There will be a reception at the Catholio Club on Thursday evening on the occasion of the re-opening of the club's large and valuable library. The Board of Management has extended the privileges of the library to the ladies of members' families. The collection of books is very valuable, over 20,000 in number. Dr. John & Billings, the Director of the New York Public Library; Mr. Rossiter Johnson, President of the Authors Club; Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the Century Magazine, and the Rev. Father McMahon, the superintendent of the Cathedral Library, will make addresses. An account will be given of the Catholic Club's library and its treasures. There will also be on exhibition the rare and valuable collection of manuscripts of the early Jesuit missioners in this country, including Father Marquette's antegraph tops of the Massissippi River and Father Joques's account of New Amsterdam, This collection has been brought from St. Mary's College, Montreal, and is in charge of the famous expert, Father Jones, S. J. valuable, over 20,000 in number. Dr. John S.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

"Lucina" is the suggestive name adopted by a Viennese midwife's association. King Chulalongkorn of Siam takes home with him the degree of doctor of laws of Oxford University. Muriel Mustard is the name under which a London

eight-year-old planeforte prodigy is braving the Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg has published a cook on "Men-of-War Names; Their Meaning and

A New Testament jammed in a switch made a train on the London and Northwestern Railroad jump the

rails recently. Mme. Réty, who under her maiden name of Amélie Paivre was the original Siebet in Gound's " Faust." has just died in Paris. Her husband for many years

wrote the musical criticisms for Le Figure over the signature "Charles Darcoura." Double suicides have received a set-back in France. A young man fired two revolver shots into his mistress at Havre and then abot himself without killing either. The woman brought suit for damage

done to her and recovered 2,000 frames. Members of the Chinese tuperial family will soon te rationaded to the cometery. It costs from 300,000 to 400,000 tacks for the transportation of a member of the harem, and 2,000,000 tack for an emperor or empress. A railroad from Pekin to the mausoleums

is projected in order to out down these supenses. Oran in A geria has a port health off er still in active service at the age of 106 years. His name is Tremonillet, he was born in 1771, was captured by Oran pirates in 12m9, and has never left ton town since. He married an arab woman, but, according to the London Morains Plus, "has readilyled European custome, and in spite of his great age has quite on elegant appearance."